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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1911.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Beginning October 1, the sub-
scription price of the Daily and
Sunday editions of The Washing-
ton Herald will be 45 cents per
month, instead of 40 cents per
month, as heretofore. The sub-
scription price of the Daily only
edition will remain unchanged—25
cents per month.

The Kaiser and the Classics.

Kaiser Wilhelm has earned the re-
putation of being the greatest European
advocate of efficiency, of making each
human being as useful practically as
possible. Bearing this in mind, it is
interesting to note the Emperor's re-
cent strong advocacy of the classics as
one of the most valuable of university
studies.

The study of Latin and Greek has
become less popular in America since
vocational and utilitarian education has
achieved a great vogue. Two argu-
ments have always been advanced in
behalf of these ancient tongues: First,
the advantage of broad culture, and,
second, the invaluable mental training
derived from mastering these lan-
guages. The same movement to di-
vorce the student from abstract mental
discipline and the old ideal is notice-
able also in Europe, though in a less
degree than among our own intensely
practical people.

Kaiser Wilhelm, who in his urging
of all that is practical goes as far as
any American, has an entirely new ar-
gument in behalf of the classics. He
upholds that their study is a most de-
sirable adjunct of a genuinely practical
education. He says that nothing can
be more practical than a thorough
knowledge of the language, manners,
and history of the Greeks and Romans.
He places the study of Greek above
that of Latin, as he is of the opinion
that the former anticipated all that is
best of the present age, and that fami-
liarity with the Hellenic tongue should
be an inspiration to our own genera-
tion.

The Kaiser's argument is as logical
as it is sound. Let it be hoped that
it will have the same weight in this
country in checking any movement against
the classics, as it will no doubt have
in Germany and, in fact, in all Europe.

Labouchere on the Morocco Issue.

If the French and Germans, says La-
bouchere in Truth, have struck their
bargain, what has become of the British
vital interests in the Morocco question,
which were proclaimed so loudly when
the chancellor of the exchequer stated
in so many words that Great Britain
would allow no power to settle without
her permission? The former member
of Parliament adds satirically:

"Did not ever since the whole country
went expecting for a momentous de-
claration of British policy from the prime
minister? Were we not treated to edifying
expositions, illuminated with
maps, on the strategic importance of
Agadir, and were we not bidden to be-
ware of the awful consequences of al-
lowing the terrible Teuton to grab a
naval base on the flank of all the great
Atlantic trade routes? . . . It ap-
pears to me that the excitement about
the dispatch of a German war ship to
Agadir was one of the silliest scares of
its kind. . . . When I heard that
under 'no circumstances' would Ger-
many be allowed to take Agadir, as
that port commanded the flank of our
Atlantic sea route, I took my atlas and
discovered that Germany, at Dar-es-
Salem, already is on the flank of our
sea route to India; more than that, in
South Africa she is on the flank of our
sea route to the Cape; that Wilhelm's
haven, on the North Sea coast, lies on
the flank of our sea route to Denmark,
Sweden, and Russia; and that Italy,
France, the United States, Spain, in
fact, almost every country in the world,
are on the flank of some of our sea
routes to our own colonies."

This hits the nail on the head. Great
Britain, despite all bombastic talk in the
Commons and the chancellor's threats,
cannot afford to allow nations to go to
war, or if they get embroiled, as Tur-
key and Italy are just now, it must, by
direct means or otherwise, labor for a
peaceful settlement. If France should
attempt to acquire a seaport on the coast
of India, Great Britain would hinder
such design with might and main, and
yet Pondicherry exists almost in the
very face of the Indian Empire. On
the other hand, imagine the fury that

would seize France were Great Britain
to send an expedition to capture Jersey,
a French Channel Island. Frenchmen
would cry out aloud that such an out-
rage would render their country per-
manently open to attack; and yet British
troops are quartered in Jersey, at
St. Hilliers, and no Frenchman cares,
as long as it continues to be a peaceful
arrangement.

As a matter of fact, when Germany
seized a port in Southern Morocco,
British protests were regarded as a
gratuitous impertinence, and as an evi-
dence of England's invincible hostility
to German expansion in any direction.
They do not, however, seem to have
materially affected the situation.

It is said that several patrol ships were
fired the other day in the Adriatic. Par-
liament. It has not been learned who
started these reports.

Systematize Convention Work.

The directors of the Chamber of
Commerce have acted wisely in de-
termining to secure a compre-
hensive report of the results obtained in
date from the convention-getting propa-
ganda started some months ago. It
must be accepted, of course, that no
discourtesy to the conventions commit-
tee or reflection upon its work is thus
inferred.

The policy of seeking to bring con-
ventions to Washington is one of the
best ever adopted by a local organiza-
tion for the advancement of the city.
Believing this, business and professional
men have contributed liberally, while
the directors of the Chamber have not
been ungenerous in making appropri-
ations. Results to date have not been
however, what might reasonably be ex-
pected. There is no doubt that the ef-
forts of the conventions committee and
its chairman have been given unstint-
ingly to the work of getting organiza-
tions to hold their meetings in this
city, but it may be that the work has
not proceeded in the most businesslike
fashion. Upon this phase of the mat-
ter the forthcoming report should
throw some light.

Efforts to get conventions for a city
have come to be as much of a business
as that of selling real estate or any-
thing else. They should be so con-
ducted here, if any large results are to
be expected. The attractions of the
Capital ought to be such that, with
proper and systematic presentation,
they could be made to outweigh the at-
tractions urged by other cities. Let us
see if this cannot be done.

J. Hamilton Lewis seems to think that
his special style of whisker would adorn
the Senate chamber.

Thefts on the Decline.

In London the annual ratio of thefts
to population forty years ago was 1 to
180. To-day it is 1 to 436, or a decline
of more than two-thirds. The net loss
in 1870 to the city was \$297,000. Last
year, with the population doubled, it
was only about \$153,000 more. In 1870
little more than one-half of the per-
petrators were apprehended by the police,
but in 1910 nearly 75 per cent fell into
the toils of the law.

Crime is a declining profession, but
not in London only. The efficiency of
the police grows every year. The
rogues' gallery, with its photographs,
thumb-prints, and scientific measure-
ments, is the standing obstacle to the
success of the professional thief. Count-
less other devices for protection have
been invented and installed during the
past generation, such as burglar-proof
vaults, electric burglar alarms, electric
light, and similar other preventives.
It is almost an impossibility for a bank
to be robbed in a large city nowadays.

It is true that now and then what is
called a "wave of crime" sweeps over
some city, as, for instance, in New
York, where the total amount of loot
ran up for September from a monthly
average of \$100,000 to \$150,000; but this
is only periodical and on exceptional
occasions, when temptation is actually
thrown in the way of the thiefing pro-
fession by the absence of the wealthy
or the carelessness of those who own
valuable jewelry in large amount.

Now that the experts are agreeing that
the cause of high prices is the over-
production of gold, the discovery of a
New York chemist of a means for ex-
tracting gold from sea water does not
seem to be so much of a boon.

Fixing the Responsibility.

Pennsylvania has had a state water
supply board since 1905, the province
of which is conservation of hydraulic
power, but it is strange that no one
in the State has hitherto believed it nec-
essary to include the supervision of
dams in the duties of that commission.
Now, after another tragic disaster has
overtaken that Commonwealth, we
have the promise of Gov. Tener to urge
legislation which will give the State
control over water power dams.

Whether the dam at Austin, which
was built after the creation of the
water supply board, came under the
supervision of that body is a ques-
tion to be established by investigation.
It is certain, however, no such power
has been exercised. The inhabitants of
Austin, all more or less dependent for
their livelihood upon the company that
built the dam, were in no position to
make effective protest, though it ap-
pears now that many of them were
aware of the impending danger. In
short, there was no authority which
could be appealed to for protective
measures.

It certainly is not creditable that
such conditions should exist. No time
should be lost in satisfying the public
concerning the security of structures
like that at Austin. The State water

supply board at least ought to have the
power of inspection with authority to
compel safety.

When dairymen say that the rise in
the price of milk is due to the scarcity
of water, isn't that a kind of confession?

Meaningless Hymns.

Gov. Wilson took occasion in ad-
dressing a Sunday school meeting last
Sunday to criticize a hymn entitled,
"The Beautiful Isle of Somewhere."
He said that it was meaningless and
silly.

Many ministers and church people
have openly agreed with Gov. Wilson
that many of the so-called Sunday
school hymns are mere jumbles of
words set to rag-time music. Rev. Dr.
William Walter Smith, secretary of the
Sunday school commission of the Prot-
estant Episcopal Church, says that he
wishes that the hymns given the chil-
dren to sing were not so senseless and
were more stately, and adds that there
has been discussion as to the advisability
of eliminating "From Greenland's Icy
Mountains." Rev. Dr. Augustus E. Bar-
nett, rector of the Church of the Re-
deemer, in Philadelphia, objects to such
hymns as "O, Be Nothing, Nothing,"
and says that a reform in hymnology
would be most welcome.

Of course, there are exceptions. Many
of the hymns in use in the churches
show real poetic inspiration and are
wedded to impressive and appropriate
melodies. No one would for a moment
suggest their excision. Other verses
between hymn book covers should,
however, be eliminated.

Fate evidently is set against aviators
who succeed in crossing vast mountain
ranges.

It is almost time for the candidates to
find the range of the enemy in the po-
litical war.

With a Chinaman on the Brown Uni-
versity team, the strides of the Oriental
importation toward the higher education
are becoming more marked.

Although the death rate in New York
lowers steadily, it is getting harder and
harder to live there.

A Connecticut man has sued the girl
who jilted him for \$250 because he failed
her during courtship. It ought to be
worth \$225 to be rid of that kind of a
lover.

A Chicago man admitted killing his
wife because he could not tell a lie to
save his life.

It cannot be regarded as inappropriate
that Solicitor McCabe should be solicitous.

As the votes in a national convention
are not by ballot, there seems to be no
danger in holding one in Baltimore.

The Agricultural Department is trying
to take the pucker out of perennials.
Now, if it can succeed in putting some
explanation into perennials, it will
make itself popular in rural districts.

Why is it that we hear so much more
of the brotherhood of man than of the
sisterhood of women?

The Jolly Fat Men do not appear to be
alarmed over the proposed bay-window
tax.

Judging from the pictures of Tripoli
in the daily press, the bombardment
will not cause much damage to property.

A man who wears one of those fuzzy
hats ought to wear an overcoat with a
fur collar.

The per capita wealth of the country
is \$13.50. The trouble is that so many
have captured other people's per capita.

That telephone girl at Austin, Pa., seems
to measure up to the highest require-
ments for a hero medal.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

RISE OF A COMMUTER.
When Wickett was junior clerk,
He had to travel to his work
Upon the 7:15.

When he got raised for working hard
He showed an altered mind.
For then he journeyed cityward
Upon the 8:15.

He got a partnership at last
And helped direct the flock.
And then his pleasant lines were cast
Upon the 9 o'clock.

He now is old and rich and fat,
Has nothing much to do;
But sometimes seeks the station at
11:22.

So all you early birds take heart,
Be circumspect and wise;
For every man who does his part
Is very apt to rise.

Uncle Pennywise Says:
Let man do the tolling; woman's place
Is in the home, playing bridge.

Too Much.
"Somebody really ought to get out the
society vote."

"I once tried to campaign among the
40s, but I heard one woman tell her maid
not to let any strange politician kiss
\$100, and then I quit."

A Disk Record.
"They claim that money talks."
"Well, let's put this silver dollar on
the graphophone and see what it will
say."

A Long Face.
The pessimist is never gay;
His face is long and grave.
He really ought to have to pay
A quarter for a shave.

Conditioned All Around.
"Are you going to get married, or go
to college?"

"I think I'll get married. Mabel says
she will be my wife on one condition, and
I can't enter college with less than
four."

Naval Note of 1910.
The battle ship "Suffragette" arrived
to-day, commanded by Captainess Ma-
tilda Sorech. The ship landed a party
of bluejackets trimmed with real lace.

Works Both Ways.
"Mr. Wombat, I must leave you to get
married. I know a great many girls
leave the firm to get married. Still, I
hope you can fill my place."

"That will be all right. We have a
waiting list of ladies who left us to get
married, are now tired of their husbands,
and would like to come back."

TIMELY TOPICS.

New York has the referendum
in working order. Proposals to amend the
State constitution and to contract pub-
lic debt are being submitted to the
voters. The first matter to come before
the public is a "law authorizing a \$10,000-
bond issue for large canal terminals."
It is advertised in the papers, and con-
tains about 12,000 words, taking up some-
thing like two pages. How many, who
are to vote on the proposition, will take
the time to read it in the busy city?
How many will decide on general prin-
ciples?

A New York magistrate boasts that he
has sent a millionaire to the workhouse
for insulting a woman. But he refuses to
disclose the man's name, and the prison
officials know him only by the name he
has assumed. Is this comprehensible justice?
If any one has been guilty of an offense
against a woman calling for a workhouse
sentence, is he entitled to the privilege of
concealment to withhold his name? A mil-
lionaire who has insulted a woman is just
as great an offender against the law as
a poor man, for whom the law does not
entertain special consideration. It does
not seem the proper thing for a police
judge to exert himself to throw the shel-
tering cloak of a secret around any man,
be he rich or poor.

Federal District Attorney Wise, of New
York, asserts that the bank clerks who
testified against Morse have been unable
to procure positions ever since in other
banks. He declares that bankers wish
to discourage subordinates from telling
the truth, and that they may know certain
transactions. The bank directors, on the
other hand, claim that these men are
not to be trusted because they did not
at once communicate their information
or suspicions. Which of these state-
ments is right?

It is difficult to determine whether popu-
lar election of United States Senators
is right or wrong, when Lorimer was
chosen by a legislature and Stephenson
was elected by the primary system.

The British war ship Royal Sovereign,
which has now passed into the "sale" list,
attracted as much if not more atten-
tion in the naval world when it was launched
in 1891 as did the Dreadnought of a gen-
eration later. The Royal Sovereign al-
ways has been considered the prototype
of the modern battle ship. In her design
the admirals embodied various ideas
which thereafter have been copied, but
rather imperfectly or tentatively, in the
Nile, Benbow, Devonshire, Hero, and
the freak monitor Hekate. With the
advent of the Royal Sovereign, the high
freedboard battle ship came to stay. That
type was greatly criticized when the
Hekaton, on her maiden trip, in a
heavy gale, rolled so much that the
cannons had to be run in port. Slight
modifications, however, rendered the
ships the most stable gun platforms of
their day.

It is not true that the people defeated
the commission form of government at
Atlanta. They did not vote for it, but
not, because it was not the issue. The
plan there provided for two bodies, an
administrative one of five and a legisla-
tive one of ten, thus completely obliterating
the chief consideration, which is direct
responsibility. The proposition was not
the commission plan at all and was load-
ed down with extraneous provisions. One
of these was to give to the adminis-
trative body who had any interest
in a utility corporation. Another, that
no one could hold any position in that
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